

THE TIMES.

For President.

Henry Clay,

Of Kentucky.

Senatorial Electors.

THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren;
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga,
Dist. Congressional Electors.

- 1—BELLAMY STORRE, of Hamilton;
- 2—WILLIAM BEER, of Butler;
- 3—AARON HARLAN, of Greene;
- 4—SAMSON MASON, of Clark;
- 5—DAVID J. COREY, of Henry;
- 6—JOSIAH SCOTT, of Crawford;
- 7—READER W. CLARKE, of Clermont;
- 8—NELSON BARNER, of Adams;
- 9—JOSEPH OLDS, of Pickaway;
- 10—DANIEL S. NORTON, of Knox;
- 11—WASH. W. CONKLIN, of Marion;
- 12—SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB, of Gallia;
- 13—HARLOW CHAPIN, of Washington;
- 14—JOHN CROOKS, of Guernsey;
- 15—SAMUEL W. BOSTWICK, of Harrison;
- 16—WILLIAM R. SAPP, of Holmes;
- 17—JOHN W. GILL, of Jefferson;
- 18—CYRUS SPINK, of Wayne;
- 19—JACOB H. BALDWIN, of Trumbull;
- 20—WILLIAM L. PERKINS, of Lake;
- 21—JOHN FULLER, of Erie.

POMEROY.

Wednesday, February 7th, 1844.

WHIGS,

Do not forget the meeting in the Court-house on Friday, the 9th instant. Come on—it is the anniversary of the birth of our lamented Harrison—and let the work be commenced at once.

The Hon. S. F. VINTON will accept our thanks for valuable documents. We acknowledge the receipt of valuable reports from Mr. Downing, and the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

The Clay Club of Athens, on the 25th ultimo, appointed a committee of three to prepare a banner to be presented to the township which shall have the largest number of delegates in attendance at the Whig County Convention to be held in Athens on the 9th instant. That's right. The Whigs of Athens appear to be going to work with their mittens off and their elbows rolled up.

RUMOR.

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig states that it is currently reported in Washington that Mr. Van Buren's friends have a letter in their possession from him asking his name to be withdrawn as a candidate for the presidency. The letter is in the hands of the editors of the Globe. The writer says: "How far the report can be relied on, is conjecture. I have merely stated what is in the mouth of almost every one."

We place but little confidence in the rumor, and would be very sorry if it should turn out true. Mr. Van Buren is the leader of the locofoco party in the United States—the real Blue-Blaze Debauchee—and we would take more pleasure in seeing him defeated, than any other man of that party.

LOOK AT IT.

The Locofoco majority in the Senate seem determined to prevent the two Houses from going into elections for officers of State, and President and Associate Judges, always indirectly defeating the motions of the Whigs for this purpose, by going into committee of the whole, or by moving for an adjournment of the Senate. Two Associate Judges are to be elected for this county. Mr. Van Vorhes endeavored to have the Senate fix a time to go into their election, but his motion was defeated by raising the question of committee of the whole, and invariably carrying it on this and all other such occasions. When the Whigs almost unanimously resigned their seats at the extra session, to prevent the passage of an obnoxious appropriation bill, the proceeding was called factious and revolutionary, having a direct tendency to prevent legislation and to destroy the government. Not a locofoco in the whole country that did not raise his puny voice to war against the rashly Whigs. But now, when the locos are preventing legislation and subverting government in an undermined manner, sheltering themselves behind the questions of committee of the whole and adjournment, we hear them applauded from all quarters by their order-loving brethren, who were thrown into such consternation—such soul-chilling horror—by the resignation of the Whigs,—and yet, if it did prevent legislation at the

time, a thousand times more noble and high-minded, than the reckless and daring course the locos are now acting upon.

The following was handed us for insertion from a respectable source. In several papers we have seen the name of Mr. STOKELY highly spoken of in connection with the office of Governor. He is a good man, and if elected, will make a good Executive officer:

Mr. Editor—We would respectfully suggest the propriety of placing before the Whigs of Meigs county, the name of Gen. SAMUEL STOKELY of Steubenville, as a suitable person for Governor of Ohio. Gen. Stokely is a man of sterling integrity, commanding talents, and in every respect eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the office. With such leaders as HENRY CLAY AND GEN. STOKELY the Whigs of Ohio will give the locos a Waterloo defeat, and show their undying hatred of the little magicians and of Tod's hard toddy.

CITIZENS OF MEIGS COUNTY.
Feb. 5th, 1844.

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK for February has been received. It is a neat and well got up work. The January number has been pronounced the neatest periodical that ever made its appearance in this country. Will the publisher please send us that number. We commenced publishing the prospectus early in December and think we are entitled to it. We call attention to the following note accompanying the February number:

IT IS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN,

That by subscribing to Gody's Lady's Book—price only \$3, you get one of the handsomest Annuals published this season, gratis, the store price of which is \$2 50, and the most popular work of the day, for one year. This is the proper season to commence. The January number has been pronounced universally the most beautiful periodical in America. Old subscribers, by paying up arrears and in advance for 1844, will also receive THE DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL, containing 15 large quarto engravings. Address
L. A. GODEX, Philadelphia.

CONVERSION AND TESTIMONY.—At the Whig meeting in Jonesburgh East Tennessee, one of the prominent Democrats thus made his confession.

"At the meeting last mentioned, Col. John A. Aikin came boldly forward and declared himself for Henry Clay, and in the course of his speech he stated, that he was a member of the Legislature of Tennessee, at the time the resolutions were adopted charging Henry Clay with bargain, intrigue and corruption, and that he voted for them. He had lived to see his error—had done that great and good man injustice—and as an honest man, he took back that vote. If he were now in the Legislature he would vote to repeal that vote of the Legislature."

MARYLAND.

The following are the Congressional Districts in Maryland. The election is to take place on the 14th of February:

First District.—St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Montgomery and Anne Arundel Counties, except Howard District.

Second District.—Allegheny, Washington and Frederick.

Third District.—Carroll and Baltimore Counties, Howard District of Anne Arundel, and the 12th, 13th and 14th Wards of Baltimore City.

Fourth District.—Wards 1 to 11 inclusive, of Baltimore City.

Fifth District.—Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties.

Sixth District.—Talbot, Dorchester, Worcester and Somerset Counties.

ALARM!—The Richmond Enquirer is in agony. The letter of Mr. Rives has thrown the editor into a more frightful paroxysm of alarm than the veteran ever experienced before. Hear him:

"W. C. Rives supports H. Clay—a coalition more monstrous than any combination which this country has produced—and an apostasy more startling than any which any Virginian has ever displayed!"

GOVERNOR TOD.—"He spoke of what he would do when he was made Governor. 'When I am Governor, (this was invariably applauded as witty,) I will not exercise the pardoning power. I will leave that matter with the jury. Their sympathies will lead them to acquit if there is any room!'"—State Journal.

If the prisoners are to stay in jail till Tod is elected, toms may as well be provided for them in the Penitentiary.—Cia. Chronicle.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the 15th, petitions praying the reduction of postage were received, and various reports made. The principal part of the day was spent in Executive session.

In the House, the Oregon question was brought up. Mr. Black gave notice, when the bill was before them, he should move an amendment, to-wit: To annex Texas to the Union.

A resolution of inquiry was offered by Mr. Vinton as to the propriety of estab-

lishing a Standing Committee on Printing, similar to the Committee in the Senate.

Mr. Wise opposed the Resolution, and said that there could not be too much public printing. A brief debate arose upon printing generally, in the course of which Mr. Wise remarked that his district was not annoyed by the presence of any contemptible village newspaper. They had nothing of this kind to disturb the social relations existing between all the people. There were no sewers in his district of this sort.

Some member intimated that the absence of the Press was no credit to the intelligence of the people.

Mr. Wise boasted of the intelligence in his District, and said that there were educated Washington, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, Taylor, Leigh, and a host of distinguished men.

"Including the radical gentleman from Virginia," remarked some one, and the House enjoyed the joke by a hearty laugh.

"No," said Mr. Wise, "I learnt my radical democracy in Western Pennsylvania."

Mr. Weller was opposed to the printing Committee at present.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, who introduced the resolution, defended it very briefly upon the ground that a vast amount of trash is printed which is of value to nobody.

Mr. Black debated the resolution, and opposed it. It was adopted during the day and the vote reconsidered and the resolution laid over.

Other resolutions were offered, and one was under consideration relative to Western Improvements. Mr. Thompson of Ky. spoke of the obstructions of the Mississippi river and the recent loss of life near St. Louis.

A SHORT PARAGRAPH.

But one worth remembering, both by the people and the Legislators of the people. Speaking of our legislation in these United States, Gov. Briggs remarks:

"It seems to me that a careful observer of the course of things in this country, will be impressed with the idea, that too much legislation both in the States and in Congress, is one of the prominent evils of the times. Simplicity, certainty, and stability in the laws which give title to the property, and regulate the business intercourse of the citizens of a State, are of very great importance. Frequent changes in existing laws are constantly defeating these objects, and rendering the business transactions of men, and the tenure of their property uncertain. Every new law, and every alteration of an old one, sows the seeds of litigation in the community. And the conflicting interests, and disturbed passions of men, will generally insure a plentiful harvest."

A reference to the number of cases in the volumes of our own reports, which arise upon the statute laws of the State, will throw light upon this subject."

And doubtless the statistics of all the States would bear out the truth of this position;—too much legislation is one of the curses of the country.

"THE OGLE FABRICATIONS."—Under this characteristic head, a series of abusive slanders have been published by the Federal locofoco press of this state and the Union, during the last three years. The tables are now turned, and it is under this identical syllabus, that we now charge upon them the imputation, without the slightest foundation, of the most unmitigated lies that ever blackened over the columns of their defamations.

We refer to the statement, that the late lamented Ogle of Pennsylvania, had acknowledged the illegitimacy of the speech accredited to him in the Congressional session of '36-'40; and we only refer to this, to mark the contemptible duplicity which marks their course on this subject. Notwithstanding the falsity of the publication is abundantly proved by the testimony of sworn and unimpeachable witnesses, the Statesman and his copyists, have not retraced the first syllable; they have not even attempted to substantiate their allegations—silently and surely it must go forth to the ear of their credulous dupes—there it may rankle, but no antidote must follow. We refer to this fabrication further, as a marked illustration of the unblushing depravity and almost super-human hardness, which could carry these wretches to the very jaws of the apoplexy, that they might evoke from thence their ghosts of falsehood!

No recanting! no vindicating! yet this is but one of multiplied instances that live in the memory of those three years—but one of a thousand defamations which have passed to "that bourne from whence no slander returns"—the locofoco press of Ohio!—O. S. Tribune.

A PROPOSED COMPETITION WITH THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that a Company has been formed with the object of establishing lines for the transmission of letters at cheap rates of postage throughout all parts of the Union. It is proposed that the highest rate for single letters, not weighing more than half an ounce, shall be six and a quarter cents to any part of the country, while envelopes will be sold at a lower rate—twenty or more for a dollar. The persons engaged in this enterprise contend that the laws of Congress prohibiting private mails are unconstitutional, and they are anxious to have them tested on this point as speedily as possible. LAZARUS SPENCER, Esq., a gentleman of Worcester, Massachusetts, is understood to be a principal in the enterprise.

TO THE WHIGS OF OHIO:

The Honorable DAVID SPANGLER, selected as the Whig Candidate for Governor, by the Convention of the 10th inst., has declined the nomination tendered him, hence the duty devolves upon the State Central Committee to call upon the people to meet in their primary assemblies to appoint delegates to nominate some other gentleman as a candidate for that important trust.

The undersigned upon consultation with our friends now in the city from various parts of the State have fixed upon the TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY NEXT, as a suitable day for the delegates who may be appointed from the several counties, to meet in Convention at Columbus, to carry out the object proposed.

The Whigs of the several counties of the State will therefore hold County Conventions and appoint, on or before the 15th of February next, as many delegates as each county may deem proper to said State Convention.

The candidate of our political opponents for the Governorial Chair is already in the field. We say then to our Whig friends throughout the State; buckle on your armor for the contest. Come up once more to the Council Fire at the Capitol, on the 22d of February, and reason together preparatory to the campaign,—the birth-day of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Remove the ashes from your fires which were kindled in 1810—they have not gone out, but only require re-kindling to conduct us to a more glorious victory than the one which crowned our efforts in 1810.

JOSEPH RIDGEWAY,
JOHN A. LAZELL,
ROBERT NEIL,
C. H. WING,
LEWIS HEYL,
WM. ARMSTRONG,
FRANCIS STEWART,
JAS. L. BATES,
C. F. SCHENCK.

State Central Committee.

Whig Committee Room, Jan. 18, 1844.

To the Whigs of Meigs County.

IN pursuance of the above notice of the State Central Committee, you are respectfully requested to meet at the court-house in Pomeroy, on the

Ninth day of February next,

at 11 o'clock A. M. to appoint delegates to meet at Columbus on the 22d to nominate a whig candidate for Governor.

M. BOSWORTH,
L. S. NYE,
V. B. HORTON,
THOS. IRVIN,
A. DONNALLY,
O. GRANT,
M. HECKARD.

Meigs Co. Cen. Committee pro tem.

Pomeroy, Jan. 31, 1844.

Claims for French Spoilations.

A friend has put into our hands a condensed statement of the facts relating to these claims.

It will be recollected that in the treaty of 1778, by which the United States secured the co-operation of France in their Revolutionary struggle, it was stipulated that the United States should assist France in maintaining possession of her West India Islands, with men and ships, and should come under other reciprocal obligations, the fulfillment of which would have proved in the highest degree embarrassing, and never would have been assented to but for the assistance of France, which at that time was of such vital importance.

From 1793 to some time subsequent to 1800, many depredations were committed by the French Privateers and armed ships, upon our commerce, in which the ships and property of our citizens were unlawfully seized, confiscated, burnt, &c. These outrages were committed by the express authority of the French Government, in direct violation of the right of neutrals, and the laws of nations.

Did the United States tamely submit to these outrages? or did France refuse to make indemnity for them? Neither. The matter was adjusted by negotiation in the following manner:

In the Convention of Sept. 30th, 1800, the United States brought forward these claims. The French complained of our want of good faith in not keeping the treaty of alliances. It was finally concluded to offset one against the other, and to cancel the old treaty—in other words, that the United States should satisfy to her own citizens all these claims; and in consideration of doing so, they should be released from the stipulations of that treaty.

This release was of incalculable importance to the United States, because, had the stipulations continued, France would have claimed of us to have united with her in the bloody conflict which followed, and which for so long a time devastated all Europe.

The spoliations committed by France after 1800, were similar in their character to those now in question. For these our Government claimed and obtained full indemnity, under Gen. Jackson's Administration, when France paid twenty-five millions of francs to the claimants.

It appeared to us, therefore, that a more just and perfect right could now be presented than these claims for indemnity, which have been so long delayed, as to be almost forgotten.

For more than forty years have these claimants, many of whom have been

down to their graves in poverty, and their survivors become old and infirm, been praying for justice—not from France, for she has honorably discharged all obligations upon her—but from their own country, which purchased an important immunity, with their property, and have ever since neglected and refused to listen to their prayers for relief.

We understand one more effort will be made to bring the matter before the present Congress, and as it has on party sides to answer for, we hope that justice, though late, may yet be done to those who survive, and the widows and orphans of those who died in poverty, while waiting for the protracted justice of their country.—Cin. Atlas.

MR. TILDEN.

The speech of this gentleman in the House, at Washington on the question whether the subject of Western Improvements referred to in the President's Message should be referred to the Committee of Commerce, or to a Select Committee composed exclusively of Western men is a sensible. It takes the correct ground. Mr. Tilden said:

Mr. T. did not rise to enlighten the committee, but to present very succinctly the reasons which would induce him to disagree to the amendment moved by the gentleman from Kentucky. (Mr. Thomasson,) proposing the reference of this subject to a select committee composed exclusively of Western men. He had heard no one good reason given why such a committee should be raised. Facts did not support it, nor had any been referred to. All grinner of things had been discussed—the tariff, the army, the navy, internal improvements, Eastern and Western rivers—but no one satisfactory reason had been advanced in the whole course of the debate why the subject ought to go to a select committee. The mover of the amendment had observed, it was true, that such a committee would have an intimate acquaintance with all the details of fact bearing on the subject. That might be so; but the reason did not apply, because no minute investigation of facts was needed in the matter. The facts are few and obvious. The gentleman himself had presented to the House quite enough to satisfy any committee of the House, and to justify it in going to any length in recommending appropriations for the object. Other gentlemen were in possession of this knowledge, and a single hour was sufficient for the stating of all that needed to be known, whether in reference to the rivers or the lakes, to convince any man it was proper to improve their navigation. Gentlemen had stated that the improvement of the navigation of these waters had been neglected for years past; that was true; but it was a public fact, known to every committee in the House. As a western man he hoped the amendment would not prevail, but that the resolution moved by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise) as notified by himself, would prevail, and the subject go to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. T. had no fears from such a reference of it. He had seen enough to convince him there was no disposition in the House to disregard Western interests; he believed that that committee would treat them with due regard, and Western men asked nothing more. He preferred having the report of one of the standing committees of the House to that of the most favorable select committee that could be raised. It would have more weight and influence with the House. When such a report was brought in, there would be no suspicions entertained that it was of a partial or local complexion. Mr. T. was satisfied that there was a disposition in the House rather to discountenance the indulgence of a sectional spirit, and he felt no distrust of the equity of the body. None of its standing committees were committed to any line of policy which would require them to exclude the West from their favorable regard. Nor did Mr. T. believe, as had been represented by a gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Kennedy,) that the West now it had become comparatively powerful, wished in any manner to coerce the House; nor that she was so ambitious or so much misled as to desire to create an issue with the East. He utterly disclaimed any such feelings. The Western people were disposed to look at great national interests; and it was because they believed the improvement of our internal navigation to be one of those interests that they urged it on the attention of the House. They claimed that it should be put on a footing with other great interests of the nation, and they asked no more. He hoped the cause would not assume any sectional, and, above all, any party attitude. Gentlemen might be assured that no good would come to the West from an attempt to put this claim on that ground. He was persuaded there would be found in the Committee on Commerce a magnanimity and a sense of justice sufficient to satisfy fully every Western man.

Mr. T. should ask no other reference until he was compelled to believe that that House was dead to Western interests, and that the representation there was cut up into mere sectional interests, each going for itself. When he was convinced of that, he should act accordingly. Mr. T. called upon the Democracy of the West, who were so exclusively and zealously national on the subject of internal improvements, to come up and act in a purely national feeling. If they should not, Mr. T. would be greatly disappointed.